

Daily Appeal. MEMPHIS. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY. The circulation of the DAILY APPEAL is larger than that of any other newspaper published in the city.

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

GEN. A. S. JOHNSON.

We learn that this gentleman passed from Nashville to headquarters of our army at Columbus on Tuesday morning. A special train conveyed him from Nashville, connecting with the regular train from the east at that point.

We are pleased that he has arrived so opportunely when the demand for his services is hourly growing more urgent.

His presence, we are assured by various military officers, will inspire the whole army with undoubted enthusiasm.

FROM OUR ARMY AT THE RIVER.

We learn from our army at the river, that some excellent intelligence has been received of the movements of the rebels, and that they are now in the neighborhood of the river.

The enemy's position is now such that they are unable to execute a flank movement in the latter direction.

We presume that Gen. Johnson will not let the rebels remain in their present position long without forcing them into a fight.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY—CONSECUTION, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Louisville Journal goes off into a literary paroxysm of rage at the late editorial published in the Appeal, in which it was stated that the southern journals, commenced to advocate some time since in relation to Kentucky neutrality.

A policy which is every day becoming more common, with the public sentiment of the nation, as the late editorial gradually gave way to the logic of facts and common sense.

It is now, with the usual recklessness of assertion, accused of being "the organ of Gen. Polk,"—a charge as silly as to fall below the dignity of requiring a denial and induces in a vain deal of ruminations upon the subject of State sovereignty, and the distribution of political opinions.

It is a pity that the Louisville Journal should have been so misled by its own readers, either owing to a lack of boldness in expressing them, or the misrepresentations of malignant parties like the Louisville Journal, or even the stupid garblings of its feeble imitators who have sought so long to win by republishing into articles of their own.

We believe in the doctrine of State sovereignty, in its fullest, independent constitution as given by Mr. Calhoun, and have never failed in its advocacy even at the time when some of its press organs were vilifying and denouncing it as a political heresy.

But our State rights doctrine has not induced us to fall in the dogma of the late republic of politicians, who seek to out-Henry Henry in their own enthusiasm for principles.

In discussing Kentucky we have seen careful not to fall into the trap of the "secession" of Kentucky, Missouri or Maryland into allegiance to the Confederate States, a raw-boned and bloody doctrine, which may possibly frighten a few timid and weak-kneed brethren among us into a truckling subservience to border State administration.

Let us then, in our active and vigorous war policy, be this day's sophism is too palpable to the appreciative mind to give us any alarm whatever. The metaphysicalism of politics, with its peculiar theory of diplomacy, may suit an era of peace, but it is certain death to the nation in the midst of a civil war.

Without "crying," in one sense of the word, there can be no war, for war is itself but another term for secession. The odium of the war, in the southern mind, consists in the fact that it has been declared by the people, and not by the Federal government, and a State, which was a component part of that government, having exercised the right of dissolving the constitutional compact. It has no allusion to warfare between two independent governments, bearing the same relation to Spain and Russia.

For if the independence of the Confederate States were recognized by the United States authorities, and some international difficulty were to arise between them, resulting in an appeal to the sword, the conflict could not be designated as unconstitutional, as the State of Kentucky, however unnecessary and unwelcome.

We believe it our true policy, as we have before said, to put all States—rather than people—connected with the Lincoln despotism upon the same footing with each other, allowing, having, respect, of course, for the rights of those who sympathize with us, even should they not assist us. No solid distinction can be made between Maine and Kentucky, or Massachusetts and Delaware.

If, therefore, we conquer in this war—which we will do so surely as the morrow's sun will rise—we can dictate our terms of peace, based upon the position of the victor, and not the vanquished.

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INTERESTING FROM KENTUCKY. Reliable intelligence was received in the city on last night that interesting military movements were taking place near Louisville, on the Nashville and Louisville railroad, for three miles from the latter city.

It was supposed that the rebels were now in the neighborhood of the river, and that they were unable to execute a flank movement in the latter direction.

We presume that Gen. Johnson will not let the rebels remain in their present position long without forcing them into a fight.

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THE SEQUESTRATION ACT. Hon. S. H. COCKRILL, one of the Receivers for Tennessee, appointed by the district court of the Confederate States, in response to inquiries made publishing the following:

DEAR SIR: In response to your communication of yesterday, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to inform you that the act of sequestration, in relation to the property of the rebels, is now in force.

The Northern States are waging a fanatical and vindictive war on the Southern States, and the property of the rebels is being seized and sold for the benefit of the Union.

Those engaged in supporting and maintaining this war, against us, have property, real and personal, which is subject to the act of sequestration.

In carrying into effect this provision, it is not designed to oppress debtors; a policy that is repugnant to the principles of justice, and to the interests of the community.

A settler in full or in part, with a Confederate State, is to be sequestrated, and his property is to be sold for the benefit of the Union.

The act of sequestration, in relation to the property of the rebels, is now in force, and the property of the rebels is being seized and sold for the benefit of the Union.

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THE NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE SKIRMISH AT LEWISVILLE. We have already had a telegraphic report of the battle, and now we give the following account, which was taken with considerable accuracy for Yankee exaggeration:

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF GEN. McCLELLAN. McClellan's dispatch to the Secretary of War, in regard to the battle, is as follows: "The battle of Lewisville, on the 18th inst., was a tactical success, and the command had started the enemy, and the command had started the enemy, and the command had started the enemy."

The Washington Star has the following account of the battle: "The battle of Lewisville, on the 18th inst., was a tactical success, and the command had started the enemy, and the command had started the enemy, and the command had started the enemy."

Yesterday (Wednesday) morning at seven o'clock, in pursuance of orders, a reconnaissance party of about two thousand infantry, between eighty and ninety volunteer cavalry, and Griffin's United States light battery, started from the camp in the vicinity of Lewisville, and proceeded in the direction of the enemy's position.

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New Advertisements. To vendors of newspapers. If you have any newspapers for sale, please send them to the following address: J. G. HARRIS, 100 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

25,000 New Single Gunnies, 10,000 do Double do, 7,000 do Old do, 2,000 Wheat Sacks.

Wanted. A party residing in the city of Memphis, Tenn., who will be responsible for the payment of the following bills: J. G. HARRIS, 100 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

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